THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

THE BUBBLE HAS BURST. The baccilus, of which the *Englishman* made so much in the name of Dr. Koch, turns out to be no other than our old friend the Vibrio, which multiplies so rapidly in vegetable infusions, which delights to dwell in the purulent matter of tumours, and is not absent from the tartar on the teeth of uncleanly persons. Its undulating progeny of baby Vibrionus may be detected in all putrifying fluids. Its relation to cholera seems to be about as close as that of Monmouth to Macedon.

AT A meeting of Naturalists, planters, spokesmen &c., held in the rooms of the London Zoological Society on the 11th July last, with Professor Flower, Director of the Natural History Department of the British Museum in the chair, the preservation of wild birds in India was considered; and the meeting resolved that, as insect eaters, the wild birds are very useful and that all civilised Governments except that of India have laws for their preservation; the Government of India should therefore be memorialised on the subject, as the rules obtaining in India for their preservation, by preventing the sale of game in the Municipal markets, being thought insufficient for the purpose. The question remains who kill these wild birds, and what courage has our legislators to free them with another Ilbert Bill? The redoubtable Mr. Atkins (not Atkinson as our printers made him last time—not very illogically for he must be the son of some Atkins) is still in India, and dare Mr. Ilbert to break a lance with him, even with a cohort of Naturalists, Planters &c. at his back?

SAYS THE PIONEER, a criminal case of a very extraordinary and revolting nature was lately heard in the court of Mr. Davis, C. S., Assistant Superintendent of Dera Dun. A low class *fakir* was brought up on a charge of having dug up various human corpses and eaten their flesh. On the 16th of July, he was observed to dig up the newly buried body of a Hindoo child who had died of small-pox, and the matter being reported to the father of the child and to the Police, he was arrested and brought before the Assistant Superintendent for trial. On searching the hut in which the *fakir* had lived, three human skulls and various human bones were found, and in regard to these he stated that he had eaten all the flesh from off them. To illustrate his confession, the *fakir* produced before the Court, two human hands and several pieces of human flesh, which he had got with him tied up in the end of his waist cloth. He said, it was his custom to eat human flesh whenever hungry, and explained that he had cut off the hands a few days before from the corpse of a woman, using the edge of his iron cooking plate for this purpose. The skulls, he said, belonged to other corpses which he had disinterred and partly eaten. After a trial in the usual form, the *fakir* was found guilty of offences under Secs. 297 and 269, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate term of twenty-two and a half months. It is to be hoped that a good round of the bread-mill will cure the wretch of his anthropophagus proclivity. But is he sane?

A NATIVE gentleman in Bangalore is supposed to have discovered yet another remedy for cobra poison. It appears, that the dried bulb of a plant, the native name for which is *Nagadab Gudda*, when ground and taken in beetle juice, will effectually neutralize the poison in those bitten by the cobra. He intends having his discovery experimented upon, and will no doubt await with anxiety the result. We heartily wish, it will prove more successful than the hundred and one experiments which have been made from time to time. Our conviction is, that the best remedy for snake poison is the annihilation of the serpent race.

THE PIONEER has heard on good authority, that Lord Dufferin would succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy. Private letters by the last mail to other influential men carry the same news. But it is vain speculating, until the "ides of March" of the autumn session of Parliament is passed.

THE HITECHU of Ahmedabad, says, that there is a rule in force in Limree, that on the death of a man who has left no lineal descendant, the property left by him escheats to Government, notwithstanding that he may have a brother or some other legal representative left to succeed him to the property. There is another equally objectionable rule, that no person can sell his property without obtaining the sanction of the Durbar. The minds of the tailors of Limree have of late been much exercised by the currency these iniquitous rules have obtained, and they accordingly convened a meeting in a temple and unanimously resolved that their sewing operations should at once be stopped until the appeal preferred by them, in the matter, to the Durbar met with favourable consideration. Why not defer the strike until the result of the memorial is known?

THE CENTRAL ASIAN question is daily becoming difficult of solution, and growing day by day more complicated. The Amir of Cabul has yet returned no reply to the request of the Government of India, for guaranteeing a safe passage for Colonel Ridgeway's party through his dominions. The rumours afloat in Cabul say, that General Komaroff, Governor-General of Turkistan, with a party of 10,000 strong, is about to make an eagle swoop upon Afghan Turkistan, and that his troops are also on the move southwards from Merv. The Zhob Valley expedition, the Cabulis are explaining, as but a preliminary step to an advance of the English army to Herat. The Amir is steadily increasing his army to meet contingencies whichever side they may come from. We are afraid, the breakdown of the Commission will give a pertext to Russia to meddle with Afghan affairs by fomenting a revolt of the tribes of the Murghab Valley on the Herat border. All these are but the preliminaries of a change of color in our maps of Afghanistan.

TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

WE ARE GLAD to see, that the Hoshiarpore Municipality in the Punjab, have elected the Rev. Kalicharan Chatterji as its President. The election of a Bengali in the Punjab affords a remarkable commentary on the cry raised by the official world of the Punjab and the N. W. about the hatred with which Upcountrymen, look on the supple rice eaters of the Gangetic Delta.

A SRINAGAR correspondent states that several English gentlemen have offered to take shares in a Company that it is proposed to be formed, to establish a banking agency at that station, and to be also a commercial undertaking for importing English piece goods, sheet copper, sheet tin, bar silver, gold leaf, ironmongery, and also Indian teas.

NEWS has been received of General Gordon as engaged in making *sorties*. *Apropos* of the subject, the correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphing from Dongola on the 15th July last says:—"I heard that Gordon Pasha got out of Khartoum with six steamers, and went up the river to Bishagra, and got back into Khartoum." News has also reached Cairo by way of Kassala, that General Gordon made a sortie from Khartoum on April 27, killing a considerable number of the rebels. The Mudir of Dongola has also telegraphed that General Gordon has made a sortie as far as Waly Bishangra, and repulsed the rebels without loss. All these, however, are rumours which we should, as heretofore, take *cum grano salis*.

LORD GARMOYLE'S breach of promise with Miss Finney (Miss Fortescue of the Gaiety Theatre) has been settled for £15,000 and so no case will come off. What a loss to society papers. It is not every day that they catch *pukka* Lords in such a situation, Professor Rodgers notwithstanding.

THE PARSEE GIRL who sued a co-religionist at the Kurachee court for damages for breach of promise of marriage under peculiar circumstances which we had occasion to notice in our last issue, has obtained a verdict for Rs. 300 and costs. We hope the salve will heal the wound which the ungallant youth caused in her young heart by three or four minutes ogling and smiling by the door side

THE STATEMENT published in the last Calcutta issue of the *Gazette of India*, showing the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India for the first eleven months of the year 1883-84, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882-83, gives satisfactory proof of the healthy condition of the finances. The total amount of revenue received during the period was £92,639 990, compared with £60,768,477, being an increase of £31,871,513 The increase is not confined to any particular head, but is noticeable with regard to nearly every source of revenue. The largest increases are £422,036, under land; £369,717 under State railways; £462,135 under East Indian Railway; £205,305 under Excise; and £124,818 under Provincial rates. The expenditure during the eleven months under review was £66,317,704 compared with £66,207,559 in the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of £110,145.

THE RELATION of Persia with Turkey is becoming strained regarding the boundary line of Kotur, a small province ceded to Persia by the Treaty of Berlin, and apropos of it, the *Times of India* says:—"As yet the question of the frontiers defined by the Treaty of Berlin has not been settled. By this treaty the small province of Kotur was to be made over to Persia. A committee of Plenipotentiaries from Russia, England, Persia and Turkey rode out to Kotur and traced the proposed boundary, being guided by a map prepared in Russia. Turkey now refuses to accept the boundary line thus arrived at. Recently the Russian and English ambassadors, in a joint Note, in the most friendly tone, recommended the Porte to hasten the acceptance of the Kotur boundary line. But Turkey replied, saying that the Russian and English Plenipotentiaries in defining this boundary were guided by a *Russian map*, which, in the opinion of the Porte, is full of errors. Furthermore, Turkey has expressed the wish that the Kotur boundary question should be settled at Constantinople. The Russian and English ambassadors have, however, demanded that explanations in the map of all misunderstandings regarding errors shall be made on the spot at Kotur. All these difficulties would be easily solved, if the great powers come to an understanding as to the mode of partitioning among themselves the Sickman's property and that of the Shah. Russia, Prussia and Austria managed things much more amicably and in a business like manner when they had to deal with Poland, than what they do now.

THE AGENTS of the Maharajah of Susang are about to memorialise the Viceroy, about the heavy loss of revenue which will be entailed on the Shusang estate, by the resumption by Government of the forests in the Garo-hills. The Maharajah signed a release during Sir A. Eden's *regime*, on payment of a compensation of Rs. 150,000; but we have not the terms of that document before us now.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

THE DEFENCE of Mr. Rivers Thompson by the Pioneer seems to be rather grotesque. Our Allahabad contemporary says:—"The native papers of Bengal have curious ideas regarding the right of their Lieutenant Governor to hold an opinion of his own, and his status in relation to the Viceroy. A leading Native newspaper in Calcutta regrets that the Viceroy did not "exercise his authority over the Lieutenant Governor during the agitation on the Ilbert Bill," and calls upon His Excellency "to redeem his reputation," by distinctly setting his face against Mr. Rivers Thompson's present proceedings. We had imagined that the Bengalis had a particular aversion to Government by coercion, but this is, apparently, only when they themselves are concerned. It would, however, be interesting to know what authority they suppose a Viceroy has to insist upon the opinions of his Lieutenants being moulded according to his own views." All this may be true enough, but we happen somehow to remember that Lord Canning somehow sent away Sir Charles Trevelyan from his government of Madras, for not yielding loyal allegiances to the proposals for the first Income Tax scheme. We should add, however, that then the Government of India was not left in the hands of the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman* and the Defence Association, nor that of Bengal in that of an invalid backed by them.

CONSIDERABLE surprise, remarks a Society paper, seems to have been caused by Sir John Astley's revelations respecting the connection between the aristocracy and cabs. By far the best cabs plying for hire are those belonging to Lord Shrewsbury. They have wheels with noiseless tires, and may be recognised by having an S and a T painted on them. Why? To the English all professions are sacred.

THE BRITISH Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has notified to the Russian Government, that if the threatened import duty on English coal entering Russia be carried into effect, a tax on Russian grain entering British ports will probably be levied. Is this Free Trade, or Protection? The English people lose a market for their coal and cheap grain for their good. But we never bother ourselves with the laws of Political Economy. We leave them to our learned contemporary of the *Statesman*. We hope he will enlighten us on the subject.

THE ARAKAN paper says, that the most remarkable phenomena in connection with the recent cyclone on the Arakan coast, were the electric flashes that seemed to fly from tree to tree like short flashes of lightning. After the cyclone, the trees are said to have presented the appearance of having been scorched, and thousands of birds lay dead and scattered, whose bodies also seemed scorched. A problem for the scientist to *speculate* upon.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are given in the last *Calcutta Gazette* to the Nawab of Murshidabad and some other resident gentlemen of that city, for their liberality in subscribing sums amounting to Rs. 10,920 for the relief of the distress caused by the serious fires which took place in Murshidabad in April last. We also thank the nobleman and the gentlemen for their liberality.

COLONEL BANNERMAN, Resident at Indore, has been summoned to Simla to confer with the Viceroy on Indore affairs. This call of the Resident to Simla, augurs no good to the Maharajah.

REUTER TELEGRAPHS to a contemporary, that Mr. Cross in submitting the Indian Budget to the House of Commons last evening, dwelt upon the importance of the future development of forestry in India. He also demonstrated the success which had attended the donation of bounties to the troops. In referring to the report of the recent Select Committee on Indian Railways he said that, until now the hands of the Secretary of State for India had been bound by the Committee of 1879, but we urged the necessity of the continuity of the policy that the Railways extension must not involve any increase of taxation, and expressed his opinion that owing to the inexplicable absence of capital in India it will be necessary in all probability to borow money in England next year for this purpose. The revenue for the current year will probably be five hundred thousand pounds above the estimate, but the railway receipts for the next year would be less on account of the low price of wheat. An increase of expenditure was also possible in improving communications with outposts and frontier arrangements.

THURSDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

A MILAN Newspaper, *Secole*, says, that the germ theory of cholera is by no means an original discovery of Dr. Koch's. Dr. Fillippo Pacini discovered it as early as 1854 when he published a treatise in the Italian Medical Gazette, explaining the origin of cholera "as being due to the action of a very simple organism" which he called a "choleric microbe." His treatise was translated into English in 1866, and formed a part of the report on the cholera epidemic in England in that year. Dr. Pacini's treatise was republished in Italy several times and the latest edition came out in 1879. The theory itself has been challenged and has to fight its way for a long time yet, before it can approach the regions of established facts.

A CONTEMPORARY says that the two Punjabi Assistant Engineers, who were sent to England last year, to receive a course of practical training there, becoming suddenly dissatisfied with their factory work, applied for permission to return home, which has been granted.

A GRANT of 3 lacks of rupees will, probably, be made by the Government of India from the Famine Fund, to enable the Government of Bengal to complete the Orissa Coast Canal as speedily as possible. This canal, the Government thinks, will ensure the protection of Orissa against future famines.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND, the candidate of the Democratic Committee, for the next Presidentship of the United States, is a living monument of self-exertion and self-culture. He was one of the nine children of a poor clergyman who could not, from paucity of means, give him better education than what is imparted in lower grade American Schools. The poverty of the parents drove him to eke out a livlihood from his teens. He began life as a school-master for the blind, and subsequently took employment in a cattle farm, and whilst herding cattle, he carefully studied the law, and soon after became distinguished for his forensic skill. Indeed, Cleveland has revived the days of Heyne and Duval.

THE KEEPING off of rains in Bihar, has made the prospects of crops very gloomy. Apprehending famine, thousands of the Maharajah of Durbhanga's ryots have applied for remission of rent. The Maharajah has acceded to their prayer, nay more, not only His Highness has allowed the arrears to stand over till the return of good times, but has also remitted the interest thereon. And yet the Zemindars are a dishonorable and exacting people.

THE STATESMAN has received the following reply from the Foreign Office to its querry, whether correspondents would be permitted to accompany the Afghan Delimitation Commission. "It rests with Her Majesty's Government to decide whether correspondents will be allowed to accompany the Commission." "It is, however, possible" that such permission may be accorded "within certain limits, and on condition that correspondents should show their despatches to the Chief Commissioner, and should bind themselves to transmit nothing without his approval." Why should the imprimatur of the Chief Commissioner be made a *sine qua non* in the transmission of the newspaper despatches? What would have been the sufferings of the British Army in Crimea had Dr. Russell been subjected to such a rule?

WE TAKE the following from the *Statesman*:—The investiture of H.H. the Rao of Cutch with civil and criminal jurisdiction will take place on Monday next, the 11th instant. The ceremonial usual on such occasions will take place on a date to be fixed hereafter —probably in November—and H.E. the Governor will, it is understood, be present on the occasion. The young prince is now eighteen, and is very fairly educated. He was recently at Mahableshwar for some months, and during that time favourably impressed those who came in contact with him by his good sense, business habits and general bearing.

FRIDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

THE *Lahore Church Gazette* says, it is now a moot point among the Indian christian people, whether Christian *fakirs* would prove a success in the diffusion of the Christian religion among the masses. Although there has been a division in the camp of the Missionaries as to the success of the measure, we, for one, say that these *fakirs* will meet with as much success as the missionaries themselves have hitherto achieved.

THE FOLLOWING telegram from Bombay appears in the *Statesman*:—Two important meetings were held at Poona on Saturday and Sunday last, under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Sabha, for the foundation of a High School in Western India for native girls, and the promotion of education generally among the Maharattas. A deputation waited on Sir James Ferguson, the Governor of Bombay, to press the claims of native girls to higher education. The deputation pointed out that the movement was spontaneous, and had the hearty support, both of associations of native ladies, and distinguished individual patronesses. Donations of over Rs. 60,000 have been offered by native chiefs and others, and small yearly presentations have also been promised. Sir James Ferguson, in reply, said that native girls were, in matters of education, entitled to equal official recognition with native boys, and promised valuable concessions. He referred also to the Bethune female School in Calcutta in appreciative terms. It is a matter of congratulation that the prospects of Female Education are looking up in the Deccan, and that the ideal of our southern brethern is about to become a reality.

"WHAT is in a Captain but a choleric word, is in the Subaltern rank blasphemy." The truth of the saying has been strictly verified in Madras. The Collector of Cudapa, Mr. Bird, had joined in a farewell entertainment given to the Judge of the District on his retirement from the service. The Madras Revenue Board at once brought the Collector to task for this breach of Government order. But, may we ask what was the Board doing when its members joined the entertainment which was got up in honour of Mr. Carmichael?

ACCORDING to the *Ceylon Observer*, the Government of India has expressed to the Ceylon Government its readiness to advance the whole cost of the new telegraph cable, provided interest is paid on the capital at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and the capital repaid within five years from the date of laying the cable.

DR. HOGEL, attached to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, has applied to the Local Government for permission for bringing an action for libel against Dr. Blaney, one of the Honorary Surgeons of the institution, for imputing him with a charge of neglect of duty at the hospital. Here a Greek has met a Greek and let us see, how comes the tug of war.

THE SUBJECTS for the Prize Essays of the Bombay University for 1885, are out, and the selection seems to us to be commendable. The subject for Kharsandas Mulji Prize Essay is "The position of Indian women as presented in the heroic poems, contrasted with their position in modern times" and that of Hormusjee Cama Essay is "Is quarantine of advantage in preventing the spread of communicable diseases?" Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize will be awarded to the best essay writer on "The Commerce of India as affected by British rule." The condition of award is that the essays should be so written up, as to be creditable to the University, if printed. The advantages of such essay writings are impossible to overrate. The prizes add *impetus* to energy in the writers, and make them look beyond the curriculum of the University for mastering the respective subjects, and making their knowledge of the English language more thorough and sound. We wish our University to follow in the wake of her sister and thus stimulate her *alumni* to acquire more than a lip-deep knowledge of the English tongue.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent regarding the Lieutenant-Governor's visit at Khulna:—

This is the second time Mr. Rivers Thomson, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited the place. His Honor arrived here on the 6th August, at about half past twelve by a special train.

The *elite* of the place and almost all Government officers awaited on the river-side to receive His Honor. The Railway Station was beautifully decorated for His Honor's reception, but as His Honor was pleased to alight at the river *ghat*, the place for his reception could not be such as it ought to have been. His Honor was consequently led to a newly-built house on the river-side where an address was presented to him, which by His Honor's permission, was read by Babu Ambica Charan Sen, a leading member of the local bar. The address touched upon many an important wants of this newly created district. His Honor then received the address and replied to it in suitable terms and expressed that the prayers contained in it were but too reasonable.

His Honor then embarked on the "*Naldanga*" a steam lunch sent by the Raja of Naldanga and landed on the "Dandha Ghat." His Honor then went directly to see the local school where the boys received him with a song composed for the purpose. Another address was there read out to him, praying for the conversion of the present aided school into a Government Zillah School and for a suitable building for its habitation, as the present one is in a dilapidated state and is not spacious enough to conveniently accomodate all the students. It is said, that His Honor was pleased to accede to this last prayer and expressed his willingness to erect a suitable building for it when the other civil buildings will be taken in hand.

His Honor then visited the Collectorate and the Jail and at about 4-30 P. M. drove to the Railway Station.

During his short stay here, His Honor became quite affable and showed much courtesy to all those who had the honor of an access to him.

The importance of such visits from the Head of the Government cannot be overrated. It not only serves to give an opportunity to the ruled to bring their wants and wishes to the direct knowledge of the ruler, but also promotes good feeling between them.

SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

THE LAST MAIL brings us news of riotous and uproarious proceedings at public meetings convened at Bournemouth and Liecester, for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Upper House with regard to the Franchise Bill. At Bournemouth, as soon as the hall, where the meeting was to be convened, was opened, the platform was stormed and a general free-fight ensued between the opposing parties. The Conservative candidate for the borough was elbowed out of the room on his appearance there. Several Liberals also met the same fate in the hands of their opponents. The Liberals then held an open-air meeting in which they passed a resolution protesting against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Franchise Bill and rejoicing in the intention of the Government to send it up again at the Autumn Session. In the market place of Liecester, an immense concourse of people gathered for protesting against the late measure of the Lords. After the Liberal speakers had finished inveighing the action of the Lords, the enthusiasts burned Lord Salisbury in effigy with the inscription "Death of Lord Salisbury" written upon it. A demonstration attended by thirty thousand persons was held in Hyde Park also.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT are sending Drs. Klein and Heneage Gibbs, to investigate into the nature of cholera in this country. We are glad to see that at last the home authorities have become alive to the importance of such a research. It should have been thought of long ago, but, "better late than never."

THE MADRAS MAIL is glad to be able to announce that the Madras Government has resolved to abandon the project of removing the Military Accounts Offices from Fort St. George into the godowns of the Fort at Bangalore. A good beginning should have a good end.

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A REQUEST has, the *Pioneer* states, been preferred to the Government of India to permit three or four young noblemen of Hyderabad, to serve as volunteers in the Berar Commission, where they will learn in a good school the art of scientific administration, and fit themselves for posts in the Government of their own country which are now necessarily held by foreigners. It is a move in the right direction and we hope our Government will give a kind response to the prayers of the Hydrabad Raj.

THE SALE of milk generally in the bazaar at Cherat has been stopped. A milk market has been established, where all milk has to be submitted to inspection before it is offered for sale. This precaution has been adopted to prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases. Many would wish that a similar milk market were established for Calcutta and a scrutinising and thorough examination of the milk were made before allowing it to go to the pails of the consumers, but the price of milk in such a case would be quadrupled, and how many infants would be deprived of their sustenance!

IN COMPLIANCE with the request of the Secretary of State, that the Comptroller-General would supply him with a statement of the expenditure incurred on account of the exodus of the head-quarters of the Government to the hills for the last five years, we learn, a circular has been issued directing the various departments under the Indian Government to send in their respective accounts under that head to the Account Department for consolidation and submission to the Indian Council.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT in its letter No. 860 dated the 14th instant, to the address of the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, has ordered the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the sanitary condition of Calcutta. The announcement is suggestive of two facts, the supercession of Mr. H. L. Harrison from the presidential chair and the rejection of the representations of the Municipal Commissioners themselves and of the public generally, setting forth the illegality of the measure. The appointment of the Commission sounds a death-knell to the local self-government system propounded by the Government of India so far as Bengal is concerned. Hurrah, for Mr. Rivers Thompson.

THE APPOINTMENT of natives to the Survey Department was hitherto unfettered by any positive legislation. It has now been definitely settled that to every three Europeans one native will be appointed to the department. This is not too much of a good thing. How stands this ruling by the side of the Roorki rule? Mr. Atkins and the Defence Association should explain this.

IT IS reported from Cabul that by the Ameer's orders, Ishak Khan, the Governor of Afghanistan, has summoned all the Turkistan chiefs to Balkh, and will subsidize them all round, with a view to their making preparations for active service.

THE COMMONS took up the grievances of the Indian Medical Service in one of their debates in the Lower House; and regarding facility of promotion Mr. Cross said that the service was over-crowded and it was in the contemplation of Government to reduce the number sent out each year.

JOHN JAMES DURANT, Indian Brigade Surgeon, has been recently committed for trial on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed during the proceedings for the dissolution of his marriage.

THE TOTAL number of deaths in the town during the week ending 9th August was 215 of which 8 died from cholera, 6 from small pox, 61 from fever, 22 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

WE REGRET to announce the death of Babu Gangadhar Acharjya, late Head Master of the Midnapur College. He was held in high esteem by the authorities for his experience and abilities.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publication:—1. Criminal justice Report of British Burma for 1883. 2. Report on the Inland Trade of British Burma, 1883-84. 3. Report on the Sanitary Administration of British Burma for 1883. 4. Lessons In A. Street, by P. N. Bose. B. Sc. (Lond) F. G. S. 5. Krishitatwa Parts I. and II.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 10.—Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that he hoped that the Indian army would be at its full strength next April. He further stated that £400,000 will be expended on the Quetta railway during the next twelve months. A crowded demonstration took place yesterday at Manchester, in support of the House of Lords, at which the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill both spoke.

12.—A debate took place in the House of Commons last night relating to the Egyptian affairs, during which the Premier said that it was inexpedient to make a statement regarding the instructions given to Earl Northbrook, but declared that the Anglo French agreement was dead.—The *Daily Telegraph* in a leading article this morning, announces that a thousand rowing boats have been ordered for the Nile expedition, which will be concentrated at Wady Halfa. Sir Evelyn Wood will, probably, take the command.

13.—Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that a reply had been sent on the 24th July to a letter received from General Gordon, in which it was stated that the British Government was anxious to learn from General Gordon himself his views of the position of affairs in the Soudan, in order to take measures accordingly, but the Government was not prepared to alter the advice given to the Egyptian Government to withdraw from Khartoum. Replying to further questions his Lordship said that her Majesty's ambassadors at Constantinople and Rome have been instructed to thank the Turkish and Italian Governments for the cordial support given to England during the late Egyptian Conference.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1884.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE complete and crushing reply which the Municipal Commissioners gave to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal of appointing a Sanitary Commission would have convinced every impartial and right-thinking observer that the position taken up by the Lieutenant-Governor was utterly untenable. But it has, we are sorry to notice, failed to touch His Honor's sense of justice. Notwithstanding the respectful protest of the Commissioners against the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, notwithstanding the formidable and completely unanswerable array of facts and figures with which the Commissioners in their reply of the 7th instant fortified the position they had taken up, notwithstanding the most unmistakeable manner in which the majority of the rate-payers supported their Commissioners, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to alter the views which led him to the conclusion that a Sanitary Commission should be appointed. We must confess, that we were to some extent prepared for this, because it had already been assumed that no explanation of the Commissioners can be satisfactory and they had on the strength of that assumption been censured without being afforded an opportunity of giving explanations. It is not in human nature that the Lieutenant-Governor should be as open to conviction by the defence which the Commissioners have put forward as he would have been had he not already committed himself to the confident opinion that there could be no defence. Had the Government adopted the usual course of referring the memorial to the Commissioners for explanation and reply—we shall not say *consideration*—as in the merest courtesy it was bound to do, it would not have been in the unpleasant dilemma which has been brought about by its peremptorily proposing to appoint a Commission. But having injudiciously committed itself to a line of policy which we cannot help thinking must now prove a source of uneasy regret, the Government is called upon, so to speak, to vindicate its authority and to show conclusively that if it is not to be allowed to be despotic in an illegal way, it is determined to be despotic under the shelter of law. The Lieutenant-Governor is obliged to admit that the appointment of a Commission under Section 28 would have an aspect of supercession. He is aware that a Commission under that section would be exceeding its function were it to undertake an enquiry into any matters unconnected with sanitation, although the duty of the previously suggested Commission would have been *inter alia* to report upon structural and other improvements. The withdrawal of the proposal of a Sanitary Commission on the ground of inexpediency and illegality is by itself an important concession to the position of the Commissioners and to insist after that on the appointment of a Commission under Section 28 is clearly an act of supercession, as admitted by the Government, and can have no other object than of vindicating its authority and of avenging wounded vanity; it now plumes itself with the power that the law vests it with and proceeds to appoint a Commission of enquiry—or Inquisition shall we rather say—under section 28 because forsooth the Commissioners have left him no other alternative. A notification in the Government *Gazette* is all that is wanted now to seal the death-warrant of the Calcutta Municipality, in fact of all representative institutions in the country and it will be done before the week is out.

But if the dangerous policy of persisting in a mistake, simply because it has been committed, is to be carried out to the extreme, if the Government is to be guilty of what it itself is constrained to admit has an aspect of supercession, it is bound to show beyond the least shade of doubt that the grounds on which action can be at all taken under section 28 are really in existence. The reply of the Commissioners has most conclusively shown that there is absolutely no cause of reasonable complaint, and the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor, cleverly specious as it is as a literary execution, has, we submit, disclosed none either. Section 28 can be applied only when the Commissioners have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and conservancy of the Town to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the Town or any part thereof, and not otherwise on any account, and we submit that the Government has wholly failed to make out a case against the Corporation. The sum and substance of the charge against the Commissioners is that the mortality in Jorabagan and Bara Bazar was much heavier than in Park Street, that they have shown neglect in not providing bathing platforms and that the Bustee grant was reduced from Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 80,000. All these points have been most successfully combated by the Commissioners and inspite of its verbose exposition of law and facts the Government has totally failed to establish any of these points against them as might afford sufficient cause of action under Sec. 28. As regards the imputation of confusion in the correspondence with regard to Bustee and Town Grants the Bengal Secretariat was really in the wrong and not the Commissioners. With reference to the alleged increase in mortality they have shown that although owing to exceptional causes, over which they could not possibly have any control, the mortality in March and April—two of the unhealthiest months of the year—was somewhat large, the mortality in the preceeding months was exceedingly low and the mortality for the whole of the year falls below the average! The facts quoted in reply to the second and third counts of accusation are equally powerful and equally satisfactory. We regret we cannot find space for entering into the details of the question; but this would hardly be necessary, for any one who will carefully and patiently peruse the powerful reply of the Commissioners will be convinced more than ever that the position taken up by the Commissioners remains unassailable and the allegation that they are indifferent to the sanitation and welfare of the Town is unfounded. Year by year have they done more and more to promote sanitation and the present year is one in which they have taken the greatest step in advance and have been most successful. Nothing has been proved—though there has been no lack of allegations—which would justify so extreme and drastic a measure involving an unmerited condemnation of their work and strike a fatal blow at the cause of local self-Government in Bengal. They have done more towards the improvement of the conservancy arrangements of the town than ever; they have appointed a special Committee to enquire into and report upon the Sanitary condition of Town; the present year is one of the healthiest in the whole of the last decade; and yet the Commissioners are to be told that they have failed in the performance of their duty. Possibly the existing Sanitary arrangements are inadequate for the town, but you are bound to show before passing a condemnation that the Commissioners having large funds at their disposal, have been guilty of wilful neglect in respect of these inadequate arrangements; and we challenge any body to establish such a charge. The Lieutenant-Governor in his reply says that Local Self-Government has its responsibilities as well as privileges, and one of those responsibilities

is the recognition and performance of the duties which the public interest demands. No body ever disclaimed these responsibilities on behalf of the Commissioners and it has been proved beyond question that they have been fully alive to these responsibilities. Mr. Thompson assures us that he has the warmest sympathy for Local Self-Government against the opinion of many experienced officers whose opinion is entitled to respect. But his professions of sympathy do not seem to be in accordance with his actions which he knows, as well as any body else, will be seriously detrimental to the interests of local self-government in Bengal. We are very grateful to His Honor for interesting himself "on behalf of the persons who are most vitally concerned—the poorest class of rate-payers and for his determination to be guided in his action by considerations of their rights." But does His Honor seriously think for a moment that their interests, which the Commissioners are equally anxious to protect, will be protected by an increase of taxation which the "*adequate* sanitary arrangements" would seem to involve? It has been shown in the most unmistakeable manner that the bulk of rate-payers, poor and rich alike, who are most competent to pronounce an opinion, are distinctly of opinion, that the Commissioners are doing all that they possibly can under the existing circumstances, and deserve the highest commendation and not condemnation at the hands of the Government for protecting the interests of their fellow citizens at a considerable personal inconvenience and disadvantage. If this conscientious, honest, disinterested and hard working body is to be condemned for their labours, the chances are ten to one that no independent and honest gentlemen will hereafter be found willing to serve on the Municipal Board. If that is a consummation the Government devoutly wishes for, a better and more effective method could not have been thought of, and if that catastrophe does befall we shall be loath to believe, notwithstanding protestations to the contrary, that the Government has the warmest sympathy for local self-government and does not seek to lay the axe to its root. That failing the appointment of the Commission which the Government previously proposed, a Commission would be appointed under Section 28 seems to have been a foregone conclusion, because the announcement that the Hon'ble Mr. Beverly would be appointed its president was made by the *Englishman* before the Government itself had an opportunity of announcing its intention. Thus it seems that the *Englishman* either has a prophetic inspiration which other newspapers cannot aspire to, or has more to do with the whole thing, appointment of Commission and all, than it would modestly take credit for. It sounds strange that while the Government was taking the opinion of its law-officers as to the legality of its action the editor of a newspaper should be able to announce the name of the President of a Commission the very appointment of which could not yet have been settled. The Lieutenant-Governor finds fault with the want of dignity in the Commissioners in one part of his letter, but the action of his Secretariat in reference to this matter does not seem to be particularly dignified.

The position of the Commissioners is now extremely critical. It is now their duty to bestow the most careful deliberation on the question before them and to determine what steps they should take. Local Self-Government is on its trial in their person, and a single false step taken by them will be seriously detrimental to its interests. If they, in the metropolis of the British Empire, can be thus snubbed and interfered with, the future of Local Self-Government in the far interior may be better imagined than described. The stake is immense; the interests of not Calcutta alone but of all Bengal are concerned. Their conduct in this matter will be watched with the greatest anxiety all over the Indian continent, and they must be very careful regarding the next steps they take. We would not advise them to do any thing that would in the least affect their independence, self-respect, or sense of duty. But we cannot endorse the opinion expressed by some of our contemporaries that they should instantly resign in a body. That step in the present state of affairs would be simply suicidal, and would not gain the desired object. They would be merely left out and have no *locus standi* to fight the battle of municipal freedom. Let them for the present stand firmly on their rights, and fearlessly combat the new points raised in the Lieutenant-Governors reply, and represent that with the funds at their disposal they are unable to do more. Let them once more ask the Lieutenant Governor, boldly but respectfully, to reconsider the decision, viewing the question in the light of fresh facts and figures and if he refuses to do so let the matter go up before the Supreme Government, and if need be, before the English public. They have serious duties to discharge—duties to their countrymen at large. It won't do to shrink from their posts of self-imposed responsibility at this crisis. Let them take legal measures such as may be taken. They must fight to the bitter end and if nothing avails, then and not till then, let them resign and appeal to the people who will, we are confident, once more demonstrate their faith in the actions of their Commissioners in a still more unmistakeable manner. But let us hope that before any extreme measures may be necessary, better reason will prevail, and His Honor will be able to see his way clearly to reconsider his hasty decision and adopt a conciliatory policy which will once more restore confidence and make it possible for Local Self-Government to be a success in this country.

UNBORN SONS AND THE LAW OF ADOPTION.

In a previous issue, we discussed the question of Gifts to Unborn Sons, in connection with the Khojas Bill. We showed that the legislature was going out of its way in imposing a restriction upon the Khojas in regard to testamentary disposition of their property. The reason adduced by Mr. Ilbert for the action, is no more than deference to a ruling of the High Court which is admittedly of questionable soundness. Our object in drawing attention to the fact, is to help the removal of the supposed restriction in the Hindu Wills Act. We propose to dwell a little further on a cognate question. But before leaving the Khojas Bill to be discussed by the Khojas themselves, we would mention that the proposed restriction upon the basis of the High Court's construction of the Hindu Wills Act, is a departure not only from one of the principles of the Indian Succession Act, but also from that of the Transfer of Property Act. We allude to Sec. 13 of the latter Act. The Khojas are neither Hindus nor Buddhists and though they hold the creed of the Koran, they are not subject to the Mahomedan law either, for in that case there would be no necessity for the Bill in question. Such being the case, Chap. II. of the Transfer of Property Act would naturally apply to them; and the legislature is virtually going to deprive them of the right which they unquestionably hold, of making testamentary disposition in favor of unborn persons.

Apart from the above consideration, the argument that the Hindu law does not sanction gifts to unborn sons, is, as has been kindly suggested to us, reducible almost into an absurdity by reference to the Hindu Law of Adoption. The Hindu has the indefeasible right to authorise the adoption of a son, who, we know, is, as a rule, unborn at the time the authority is granted to the future adoptive mother. If the Hindu law has been rightly construed by the Privy Council, and if the incorporation in the Hindu Wills Act of the provision of the Succession Act under notice has no effect, we should be at a loss to find a reason for the Hindu Law of Adoption. Of course we are aware of the loop-hole through which a lawyer might make his escape from this dilemma. He would perhaps distinguish between a law of inheritance and one of bequests. But we are now addressing a higher platform than that of Judges who have to find a reason for the law as it is. We are appealing to the legislature which has to make the law as it should be, in order to supply the wants of a people upon rational grounds. And in the eye of the legislature, there can be no difference between a bequest to an unborn person and a provision to make such person the legal heir. Besides, the law about Hindu Wills is only an outcome of the Hindu Law of Gifts and that of Inheritance combined, consequently the principles of the Hindu Law of Adoption cannot be excluded from the construction of a suitable testamentary law for the Hindus.

Mr. Ilbert argued that as the High Court's judgment has not been appealed against, he is bound to follow whatever construction has been put by it upon the Hindu Wills Act. We are told, however, that one of the cases decided has been already appealed against. At all events, there is still every likelihood of the question being carried before the Privy Council in some future case. And thus it may turn out after all, that a Hindu has the right to make a will in favor of an unborn person. Supposing this happens, how would the Khojas fare with reference to the restriction which is now going to be imposed? We do not think there is the shadow of a chance, that this law would be amended in the event of the Privy Council deciding a future Bengal case differently from the High Court. It may be said, that the legislature cannot proceed upon contingencies which may never take place. We think, the fair solution of such a difficulty lies in a reference to the people themselves, rather than in a deference to a judicial finding of which the grounds are not quite satisfactory to say the least. But in the present case the general principle to guide the legislature is still more clear. It is, that the freedom of the individual should always be respected, where it does not interfere with the happiness of others. Leave the matter, we say, to the testators themselves and impose no restriction at all, against unborn sons.

We have said above, that the Hindu law of testamentary disposition is based upon the Hindu Law of Gift, Adoption and Inheritance. Now the restriction supposed to be laid by the Judge-made law upon gifts to unborn persons, appears to be not the only one of its kind. It seems that the Hindu right of adoption has been seriously affected in another way. Before the passing of the Hindu Wills Act nuncupative wills were frequent enough. In fact, we think, it was this custom which came to be strengthened through the example afforded by Wills of European origin. The Tagore Will case was, we think, the result of a natural growth. However that may be, there can be no question that the prohibition against nuncupative wills tells seriously upon the long prevailing custom whereby authority was granted for adoption of sons by the sonless widow. The question has certainly a religious aspect from the stand point of the Hindu. This consideration is of no mean importance, and we think, it receives additional strength on social and economic grounds no less from a comparison with the Hindu law as prevailing in other parts of India.

The adopted son prevents the line of succession from being diverted into a collateral line. It may seem hard to decide at first whether Society gains or loses by a provision like this. But the fact that the law of adoption exists, affords the clearest indication of which way the Hindu's wants and desires run. Apart from this, there can be no question that the *pindas* offered by an adopted son are of superior efficacy to the deceased than those offered by collateral heirs who would succeed in place of the adopted son. And for a genuine Hindu, the presumption would be quite natural that he prefers the succession of a son adopted to him over that of his collateral heirs. The present law amounts to this, that where a Hindu omits to declare this preference by a duly executed document, he shall lose all the benefit deriveable from adoption by his widow. We think this a real hardship. When a statutory provision imposes something like a penalty upon an act of mere omission, there should be very good grounds indeed in support of the measure. The only reason in the present case that we are aware of, is the preference which is due to documentary against oral evidence in the adjudication of cases by our courts. We do not think this argument is of sufficient weight. The same purpose could be answered quite as well by declaring that documentary evidence is requisite in order to *prohibit* adoption by a Hindu widow as by the converse provision which now prevails.

We know very well that it was never the intention of the legislature to interfere with the

Hindu Law of Adoption. But it so happens that the prohibition of nuncupative wills has had the effect of preventing adoption in a large number of cases. The custom of making wills is after all of recent growth. Indeed a superstition is known to prevail, that the execution of a will betokens a sure death. Even medical attendants are reluctant to suggest, when a will ought to be executed. They think such a suggestion would tend to prevent possible recovery of their patients. Hindu wills are therefore very crudely constructed documents, to say nothing worse. With facts like these, before us we think, it is impossible to deny that the prohibition of nuncupative wills is a serious blow to the practice of adoption among the Hindus. We shall return to the question on another occasion, but meantime, we think, we have said enough to show rather than that the Khojas Bill should affirm the High Court's interpretation of the Hindu Wills Act, it is the latter enactment which demands careful reconsideration in the interests of unborn sons whether adopted or not.

THE TRAINING OF NATIVE LAND-HOLDERS.

Now that the Calcutta Wards' Institution has ceased to exist, and the question of abolishing the Banares Wards' school has more than once been under the consideration of the Local Government, a peculiar interest attaches to the scheme framed by the Raja of Bhinga, for establishing a suitable institution, for the education of the sons of Native land-holders. The Raja is one of the most enlightened Talukdars of Oudh. As he was a minor when his father died in 1862, his estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards and he was sent to the Wards' Institution at Lucknow, where he received an excellent education. And since his installation, Raja Udai Pro'ab Sing has been doing everything in his power to ameliorate the condition of his tenantry. The views expressed by such a man upon the important question of educating the sons of the landed aristocracy are deserving of respectful attention. There are at present three systems of bringing up the minor sons of Native landholders, whose estates are taken charge of by the Court of Wards. They are, in most instances either placed in the Wards School, where such an institution exists or in the Government Zila school of their district where there is no Wards' Institution. But there is another system in vogue which is pursued in the case of wealthy landholders or princes. This system professes to make the ward what is called an English gentleman. The first step towards achieving this object is to give the ward an Englishman for his tutor. This tutor's business is not to communicate any useful knowledge to him, but simply to make him a gentleman—to teach him to play polo, badminton, lawn-tennis and to ride and dance. The ward having acquired the accomplishments of an English gentleman becomes a useful member of the Anglo-Indian Society, and capable of sharing the sports of Europeans in this country. Wherever the future landholder is brought up without Government interference of any sort, he is carefully trained in the ways of his ancestors, and when he attains his majority he does not depart from the same. He learns to read and write his own language, and he probably acquires a smattering of Sanskrit or Persian. The Native landholder, more especially in the upper Provinces, generally keeps his son and heir aloof from English education, which he thinks is useful only to those who have to earn their bread in the service of Government.

Now, the object of the training of a future landholder should be to make him fit for the discharge of the responsible and difficult duties which will one day devolve upon him. It is for the accomplishment of this object that the Raja of Bhinga proposes the establishment of a suitable institution. He thinks that the education imparted in Government Schools and Colleges does not meet the requirements of the sons of the landed aristocracy. These institutions being intended for all classes of people can not be expected to meet the special requirements of any particular section of the community. It will readily be admitted that the education imparted in Government Schools and Colleges, does not teach the young landholders to manage their estates with efficiency. The Raja of Bhinga is also of opinion that the Wards' Institutions have failed in doing the good they were intended to bring about. He writes :—"It is instructive to note the causes of their failure. The complaints generally raised against these Institutions are, 1st, the inmates have had both their morals and manners corrupted; 2nd, their intellectual improvement has scarcely been secured; 3rd, they have not been taught to manage their estates with efficiency. In defence of these Institutions, it may be said that these young men would have been in a worse predicament if such institutions had not existed. The fact, however, is this :—These young nobles, deprived of the home training calculated to some extent to prepare them for their work as Landlords, are brought in contact with such influences of city life as rob them of their simplicity and leave them deteriorated in manners and debauched in morals. The conclusion from all this is, not that education itself is demoralizing, but that wrong systems of education should be avoided. A system of education based on correct principles is sure to benefit those brought under its influence." The Raja of Bhinga, we feel bound to say, has done an injustice to the Wards' Institutions. He himself is a bright example of what Wards' Institutions have done. Other equally successful instances might be mentioned—such as Raja Pramathanath Roy of Digapatia who was educated in the Calcutta Wards' Institution and Raja Ram Ranjan Chuckerbutty of Hetampore, who received his training at the Benares Wards' Institution. It is, however, obvious that Wards' Institutions are open only to the young landholders whose estates have been taken charge of by the Court of Wards; and for this reason they cannot serve the purpose of educating the sons of the entire landed aristocracy. This is a strong argument in favour of replacing Wards' Institutions by other institutions which would be open to all classes of landholders, whether their estates are under the management of the Courts of Wards or not.

The scheme framed by the Raja of Bhinga, we are glad to observe, recognises the importance of giving English education to the sons of the landed aristocracy. He says :—"The exclusion of English education under present circumstances is tantamount to the exclusion of all which deserves the name of education. The scope of every good system of education should be, to expand the mind and influence the heart by means of the advanced thought of the age, and these intellectual riches are treasured up only in the languages of Europe; and if these languages be excluded, then the object is completely defeated. Till the languages of this country are enriched by the transference of such thoughts to them, in their weakness they cannot, without such adventitous help, possibly meet the requirements of a liberal education. Why should our countrymen object to borrow from the rich information stored up in the English language? The history of the world cannot point out a period when all the natives of the world were equally enlightened at the same time, or when any one nation was so rich in the glories of culture that it did not stand in need of borrowing from the intellectual treasures of other nations. The English language, which is admittedly one of the most powerfully expressive languages at present spoken and is fast becoming a universal language, owes its richness mainly to the wealth which it has so unstintingly borrowed from other languages, both living and dead. The oriental languages, made great progress in ancient times, but they unhappily came to a stand still; and while they have continued stationary, the English language has been keeping pace with the strides of intellectual development. Hence the poverty of the one, and the richness of the other. The English language has taken centuries of culture under the guidance of the master minds of England to raise itself to its present stage of sturdiness; and the Indian languages must pass through the same refining and recuperative courses of training to arrive at the same stage of perfection; and till they do not do so, we must have recourse to the English tongue for that excellence of mental culture which they in their present state fail to secure." Well has the Raja of Bhinga said, that the exclusion of English is tantamount to the exclusion of all that deserves the name of education. His scheme provides for the establishment of a Boarding Institution for the sons of the landed aristocracy of Oudh and the adjacent provinces. Education, in such an institution, would be intellectual, moral, religious' æsthetic and physical. The Raja is quite right in insisting that the institution should be in a retired place, free from the temptations and demoralizing influences of city life. His scheme is not a very costly one. He would have a staff consisting of a superintendent on Rs. 400 per mensem; two senior masters on Rs. 200 each; two junior masters on Rs. 100 each; and two Pandits and two Moulvis on Rs. 25 each. The whole expenditure of the proposed institution, including Rs. 100 for medical aid and Rs. 100 for contingencies, will not exceed Rs. 1,400 a month. If the institution secured fifty pupils paying about Rs. 30 per head, its income would more than cover its expenses. The Raja of Bhinga, in conclusion, says that if the landed aristocracy do not voluntarily send their sons to his proposed institution, the Government should pass a law making education compulsory among them. We regret we cannot support this proposal.

DR. HUNTER AND THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

IN A recent issue we gave a brief summary of the statements which Major Conway-Gordon, the official witness on behalf of the Government of India, made before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways. The Government proposes to lay out 33½ millions sterling in constructing 3,896 miles of railroad during the next five years, either directly by its own servants or through the agency of companies. The Government puts forward another list of railways, which, though they would be advantageous to the country and probably remunerative to the shareholders, is to be left entirely to private enterprise. The cost of these lines is estimated at 24¼ millions. The principal projects, in the first of these lists, are in the opinion of the Government of India, indispensable on the ground of protection from famine and their object is to bring every part of the country into immediate connection with the Chattisgarh district in the Central Provinces where famine is comparatively unknown. The first in importance is the line which will leave East Indian Railway at Barrakur and proceed to Nagpur. Its length from Burrakur to Nagpore is 627 miles, and the cost of construction will be £5,300,000. Then, there will be a line from Bilaspore to Etawah, 352 miles, which will cost nearly 3½ millions. Again, the line from Bhopal to Jhansi and thence to Agra in one direction, and Cawnpore in another, will be about the same in length and cost. Another line will start from Jhansi and run due east to a point on the Jubbulpore Extension of the East Indian Railway. All these lines will be on the broad gauge. A metre-gauge line, 350 miles long and estimated to cost nearly 3 millions will connect Vizagapatam with Raipur, and the Western Deccan will get 240 miles of railway at a cost of nearly 2 millions. The country between Cuddapah and Nellore will be traversed by a protective line, and Bellary and Kurnool will be brought into connection with the delta of the Kistna. Assam and Behar will also be put in direct communication. These lines which the Government of India considers indispensable on the ground of protection from famine, and which it proposes to construct, during the next five years, either by its own servants or through the instrumentality of companies. It will be remembered that Major Conway-Gordon stated in his evidence before the Railway Committee, that these lines could be constructed without increasing the burdens of the tax-payers.

We are sorry to observe that Dr. Hunter, in giving his evidence before the Railway Committee, agreed with Major Conway-Gordon in thinking that the proposals of the Government of India were moderate in character and finan-

cially sound; and that the finances of India at the present time, were in a position to bear easily and safely the extra burden that would be cast upon them by the carrying out of the Government scheme. No body in his senses denies that the lines which the Government of India proposes to construct during the next five years at a cost of 33½ millions sterling are desirable on the grounds of protection from famine and would be otherwise advantageous to the country. But the question is—will they pay? Dr. Hunter dwelt at some length upon the several lines mentioned above and the prospect of their being paying ones. To the Nagpur and Bengal line, he thought that the receipts from goods traffic to and from Chattisgurh alone would contribute 2 per cent. towards the guarantee from the commencement. "The engineer of the line," Dr. Hunter said "making the usual engineering estimate of the probabilities of the traffic, stated that he believed the line would pay 4½ per cent. at once," Well, no one knows better than Dr. Hunter that the sanguine estimates of over-zealous Engineers have often been falsified. We would remind him that when the Government purchased the works of the bankrupt East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company, it was estimated by our Engineers that, on the most moderate calculation, the Orissa Canals would yield a return of 16 per cent. on the capital outlay. But those Canals do not earn enough to pay even their working expenses, to say nothing of the interest on the capital sunk in them. We would ask, why private capitalists do not come forward to undertake the construction of Bengal Nagpore line without a Government guarantee, if the line, is expected to pay 4½ per cent. on its capital outlay. As to the paying prospect of the other lines, Dr. Hunter could not speak so confidently. But nevertheless, he maintained that the construction of these lines will not throw any additional burden upon the tax-payer. The Bengal-Nagpore, the Bhopal-Jhansi and Cawnpore lines will be taken up by private companies under a guarantee. Dr. Hunter explained that the Government of India proposes to take £200,000 a year from the Famine Insurance Fund in order to pay interest on 11 millions sterling, the amount of capital expenditure to be incurred on the three lines just mentioned. He stated "Interest on the whole at 4 per cent. represented £440,000 per annum, but the minimum amount of interest that would come in any year was £250,000, while for the first year it would only be £85,000. The net charge for interest for the whole period of six years would be £1,117,500, or rather less than £200,000 a year. He defended the proposal to take £200,000 from the Famine Fund for the purpose of paying this interest. The object of the Famine Fund was to defray the charges of two insurances against famine: the first was the financial insurance which was accomplished by taking one-half of the Famine Fund £750,000 a year and paying off debt with it; the second insurance was what might be called the executive insurance, the making of railways and other public works that would protect our people in time of famine. The second half of the Famine Fund, or £750,000 a year, was devoted to this purpose. At present the Government had divided this sum into two amounts—£250,000 to be expended on irrigation works, and £500,000 on railways. What the Government now proposed was to take £200,000 from this latter sum and instead of expending it in the form of capital on the construction of railways, to use it for the purpose of defraying the interest on the 11 millions sterling to be raised and expended by Companies on the construction of lines within the next five years." Now, we must protest against the proposal to take £200,000 a year from the Famine Fund, in order to pay interest on the capital expenditure to be incurred on the lines which will be constructed by companies under a Government guarantee. Dr. Hunter is too sensible a man not to see that the proposal which he, speaking on behalf of the Government of India, defended, is open to the grave objection that if Rs. 20 lakhs from the Famine Fund hypothecated in this way it would not be available in times of actual famine; but the learned Doctor makes light of this objection. We regret we cannot agree with him. The whole of the Famine Fund should be available for purposes of relief operations in times of actual famine. To hypothecate any portion of the Fund in the way it is proposed to be done, would be an act of grave unwisdom. It was because we feared that the Fund might be tampered with in this way, that we strongly insisted that it should be set aside altogether for purposes of famine relief. The sum of 20 lakhs which is to be taken from the Famine Fund to pay interest on the capital expenditure on the Bengal-Nagpore, Bhopal-Jhansi and Cawnpore lines, will practically be merged in the general revenues. It must be remembered that when Sir John Strachey announced that the Famine Fund had been merged in the general revenues, he was charged with gross breach of faith. We are however glad to learn that the Railway Committees have declined to appropriate £200,000 from the Famine Fund for limited guarantee companies.

While Dr. Hunter was speaking enthusiastically in support of the proposals of the Indian Government, he was reminded by Mr. Baxter, Chairman of the Committee, whether he was the author of a pamphlet entitled the "Uncertainties of Indian Finance," and whether in considering this railway scheme of the Government of India he had taken into account all those uncertainties. The witness answered both these questions in the affirmative. He fully recognised the uncertainties of Indian finance, but at the same time contended that these need not deter the Government of India from pushing on railway extension with vigour. Dr. Hunter's opinion was doubtless based upon the assumption that Indian railways are paying concerns. The advocates of railway extension in India urge that the railways constructed during the past 25 years at an expenditure of 125 millions already earn a net profit of nearly 5 per cent. But we know well how this result is arrived at. We must not forget that the arrears of interest advanced by the State for railways out of taxation amounted, up to the end of 1882-83. to 26 crores of rupees. If compound interest were charged on this sum, as it ought to be, the amount would be considerably increased. Again we must take into account the loss by exchange on payments to railway investors in England. These items of part interest charges and loss by exchange are persistently ignored by those who would believe that Indian railways are paying concerns. General Strachey has put down the loss by exchange at nearly a million sterling a year. Then it is a great mistake to suppose that all Indian railways pay their way. Mr. J. M. Maclean, late Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who is a warm supporter of the system of Indian administration, in a paper lately read before the Society of Arts made the following pertinent observations on this point:—"There are many of the lines which do not pay and which probably never will. In the official tables the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus to present delusive notion of the Indian railway system as a whole. Worse still, the paying lines are made to support the burden of the rest, and are worked with a view to an excess of profits beyond what they ought to earn, and which can be obtained only by correspondingly high charges, which those who use the lines ought not to be compelled to pay." In corroboration of Mr. Maclean's statement, we may mention here that in 1882-83, the net profits of the Madras Railway only yielded a dividend of 2·2 per cent., the Government having to pay 2·8 per cent. in order to make up the gurantanteed interest. The South Indian Railway during the same year paid 3 per cent., leaving 2 per cent. to be made good by Government. Indeed, the only Indian lines which can show a clean balance-sheet are four—namely, the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway. Dr. Hunter, we observe, recommended the Railway, to extend the borrowing powers of the Government of India for productive public works from 2½ to 3½ millions a year. We would ask the Committee to consider the matter well before giving effect to this recommendation. The Select Committee on Indian Public Works which sat during the Sessions of 1878 and 1879, after a most careful and exhaustive investigation of the entire subject, recommended that in future the amount which should be borrowed in any one year for the construction of public works must not exceed 250 millions. This recommendation was adopted by the House of Commons, and we earnestly hope it will not be lightly set aside. We must remember that no misfortune which could happen to India could be greater than having to make her people bear the burden of increased taxation for the so-called productive public works.

THE NORTH-WEST AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOW THAT Agricultural Departments are being established in all the provinces of the Indian Empire in accordance with the recommendation made by the Famine Commission, it would be interesting to examine what duties are performed by the Agricultural Department of the North-Western Provinces, which has now been in existence for upwards of nine years. We have before us, the recently published annual report in the administration of the Department for the year ending the 30th September, 1883. It includes the operations of eighteen months, and presents sufficient materials for forming a correct judgment on the necessity or otherwise of the Department. It appears that the first and most important duty of the North-West Agricultural Department, is the organisation and maintenance of village records. We are alive to the importance of collecting agricultural statistics; but at the same time we must say that statistics, the perfect accuracy of which can not be guaranteed, are worse than useless. The North-West Agricultural Department has since its establishment been doing its best to secure the maintenance of correct village records; but he would be a bold man who should venture to assert, that its efforts in this direction have been crowned with success. Even the *Pioneer*, the great champion of the Department, has been constrained by the very force of facts to admit, that in not a few instances, village papers are written up wholesale by hired agents at a distance of 15 or 20 miles from the circles to which they refer. Mr. Buck, no doubt, fondly believes, that his famous Patwari and Kanungo Code has achieved wonders. But his successor, in the Directorship of the North-West Agricultural Department, Mr. Wright, told us with fearless frankness that many collectors consider the Code unworkable, and, therefore, practically useless. It should be remembered that this elaborate Code has been prepared for securing the honesty and efficiency of a class of public servants, whose minimum salary is now fixed at Rs. 7 per mensem, or much less than the earnings of a common railway porter. To talk of securing the honesty and efficiency of these men is preposterous. Mr. Wright observed in one of his administration reports: "The imperfect performance by the Department of what appear to be one of its principal duties, the collection of agricultural statistics, cannot fail to be a matter of regret. It only prepares a brief *resume* of the results of each harvest and is able to give no statistics of outturn or area." Now, a *resume* of the results of each harvest can be prepared by a fairly intelligent clerk in the office of the Board of Revenue. Again, we do not see any reason, why the work done by the Director of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces, in connection with the organisation and maintenance of village records, could not be performed by the Board. Now, when the North-West Department which, since its establishment, has been presided over by a succession of able and picked men, has failed to accomplish its first and most important object, what hope is there that the Department which have been or about to be created in the other provinces at a considerable additional expenditure, would be able to achieve better results in this direction.

The next head under which the duties of the North West Agricultural Department are grouped, is "Measures of Protection," whatever that may mean. We observe that under this head, the Director in the Report before us deals with well-

irrigation, irrigation from rivers by steam power, and arboriculture. The Department takes great interest in the construction of wells in estates under the management of Courts of Wards. In the Awah estate—the largest zemindari estate in the NorthWestern Provinces which has for some time been under the Court of Wards—many experiments in well-irrigation have been made at the cost of the minor ward, under direction of an Executive Engineer. Experiments have also been conducted during the year in connection with the deterioration of the soil by *reh*, and the possibility of utilising steam power for irrigation from rivers. The *reh* experiments were all made in land belonging to the Awah estate. We are not told who paid for these experiments, but have little doubt that the cost has been charged to the estate of the zemindar, which the Government holds in trust. Whoever paid for the experiments, it is certain that they did not yield any satisfactory results. The "measures of protection," recommended to district officers by the Department, do not posses any special value. A costly department is not needed for making suggestions of this kind. Again, in arboriculture, no credit is due to the Department for what has been done under this head. We next come to traffic registration, which is one of the multifarious duties entrusted to the Department. As regards this branch of the Department's work, it will be sufficient to point out, that Mr. Wright distinctly wrote in his report, of which mention has been made above, "that it is impossible to look for more than an approximate accuracy, and frontier registration will always remain the most unsatisfactory portion of the work." Of course the Department has succeeded in collecting reliable statistics of the railway-borne traffic; but then, a special and costly organisation is not required for obtaining such statistics from the various railway offices. The important subject of agricultural improvement is disposed of in a very few paragraphs. Promotion of agricultural improvements, we are inclined to think, should be one of the principal duties of the Agricultural Departments in India; but the North-West Department does not do much in this direction. It considers its responsibilities in the matter of the introduction of agricultural improvements fulfilled, if it could promote the sale of the implements invented by the Department. We are told that 681 kaisar ploughs—as the plough invented by Mr. Buck is called—and nearly 50 chain water lifts introduced by Mr. Fuller, were disposed of during the year under report. We should very much like to know how many of these implements were thrust upon the cultivators in estates under the Court of Wards, and how many were voluntarily purchased by ryots in other estates.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT IS especially gratifying to us to notice that there is a strong public feeling in favor of holding a memorial meeting in honor of the late Rai Kristodas Pal. It would be a fitting acknowledgement of the unremitting devotion and unrivalled ability with which he served his country. Calcutta, however, is at this season quite empty, and a meeting now would be deprived of the presence of many of the high officers of State and otherEuropean gentlemen who would gladly join in such a demonstration. We think it well, therefore, that the projectors of the memorial has made up their mind to defer the meeting till November next.

WE UNDERSTAND that in compliance with a representation from the British Indian Association, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed Babu Durgacharan Law, C. I E., a member of the Octroi Committee, to represent native commerce. The selection is a good one, but it should have been thought of when the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association were asked to nominate their representatives. Such a concession to native claims, however, does not readily suggest itself under the present regime.

ANOTHER good and great Anglo-Indian has just passed away. The Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel is dead. There are not now in India many Europeans who knew him. He was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for sometime, and retired from that high post in 1855. Two years after his retirement he was appointed one of the Directors of the late East India Company, and in 1871 was made a Privy Councillor. The most pleasant side of his character was that he was accessible to all and had as much at heart the good of the European as of the native. His constant endeavour was to create an amicable feeling between the European and the Native Society. He died at his 85th year, being born in 1799.

THE FOLLOWING case of Mofussil *Huzoor* terrorism is recorded by the *Indian Chronicle* of Bankipore.

Three vakils on each side were engaged in a case before the Joint Magistrate of Bhaugulpore. On the day fixed for the hearing of the case all the six gentlemen appeared before the Magistrate. The Magistrate would not tolerate six native vakils before him at one and the same time, and in one and the same case. He said so to the vakils, and on their remonstrating, felt himself bound to be discourteous, and say in plain words that some of them must go away. On representation being made to him that they had taken fees from their clients and were therefore bound by contract to be present, and that there was nothing in law, precedent, or procedure which could compel any of them to go away, the Joint Magistrate at once became hot and immediately ordered his Chuprasee to turn out the offending vakils. At this juncture, under the advice of their leader, two of the vakils retired, the Joint Magistrate was satisfied, and the case proceeded as usual. The District Judge has refused to take any judicial notice of this outrage, though an affidavit was sought to be made before him, his ground of noninterfence being his supposed want of jurisdiction. The vakils have, we hear, moved the High Court, but we do not know the result of their motion in that Hon'ble Court. We are precluded from making any remarks since the case is *sub-judice*. But if there is a particle of truth in the story we must earnestly ask the High Court to make a searching enquiry and to take steps which will put an effective stop to vagaries of this character.

IN ACCORDANCE with a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* some time ago the number of junior scholarships to be awarded as a special case, at the Entrance Examination of 1885 has been increased by 33 per cent. The number of first grade scholarships, to be awarded to those candidates who take the highest places in the general list of Bengal, will accordingly be increased from 10 to 13, and the increased number of second and third grade scholarships will be 61 and 126 respectively. This revised list of scholarships has, we need hardly say, our entire approval. To keep pace with the annually growing number of candidates it is right and proper that the number of scholarships to be competed for should also be increased and, considering that the number of candidates have more than doubled since the publication of the existing list of scholarships, we would suggest that if there are no serious impedements by way of financial difficulties the number of scholarships should be permanently increased in the ratio of the increase in the number of candidates.

WE HAVE received a new vernacular weekly of the name of *Musulman Bandhu* or the Friend of the Muhammadan. The Muhammadan community has hardly any Bengali organ of its own. We are, therefore, very glad to welcome our young contemporary as a fresh accession of strength, and wish him every success. The first number is a fair specimen of vernacular journalism, and we trust that the community will not be slow in according it their entire support.

THE COMMITTEE of the Indian Association have, we are glad to notice, addressed a memorial to the Government of India regarding the question as to whether Government officials are by the terms of their service precluded from attending public meetings held for the lawful discussion of public questions. The arbitrary proceedings of the local officials of Ambala in regard to a public meeting held there to discuss the Civil Service and the National Fund questions which we noticed some time ago has given rise to this memorial. While admitting that it is no business of the Government to encourage political agitations the memorialists affirm that it is also no part of the duty of Government officials to interfere even indirectly and by exercising the influence which belongs to their official position with meetings held in a perfectly lawful and constitutional manner and for the lawful discussion of questions of public interest. The memorialists urge with great force that such undue interference with public meetings is a serious infraction of the right of speech, and if officials are to be permitted to express their disapprobation of public meetings in the way that the Ambala officials thought it proper to do, it would be simply impossible to hold such meetings altogether. The matter would not have worn the aspect that it unfortunately does, had such an influence been brought to bear upon European and native officials alike. It is an anomaly that poor native *keranis* are to be taken to task for attending public meetings and subscribing to funds raised for the solution of political questions while absolutely no notice is taken of the conduct of big European officials who may be guilty of the same "offence" if offence it be at all PACE the Ilbert Bill agitation. There can be no doubt that it is highly desirable to lay down a rule authoritatively that shall be applicable both to Europeans and natives alike settling once for all the vexed question as to whether Government servants should or should not be permitted to attend public meetings for the lawful discussion of public questions, and to subscribe in aid of lawful projects of a public character. The memorialists have made out a strong case and we hope the decision of Lord Ripon, who in one of his Resolutions enjoined upon officers of Government "to set themselves to foster the small beginning of independent political life," will be strictly in accordance to justice.

THE Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality stand condemned before the judgment seat of the Government of Bengal. If we, however, extend our vision across the mythical ditch and snatch a peep into the affairs of the Suburban Municipality, which has been for twenty long years under the direct control of that Government, how startling and painful becomes the contrast that confronts us. We ask ourselves, can it really be that while the standard of sanitation attained by Government in regions where its power to achieve sanitary reforms is absolutely unfettered, is so miserably low, it can conscientiously persuade itself to arraign the Town Corporation for a state of public health which, with all its defects, is still immensely superior to that which prevails elsewhere in the country. Surely, the voice of condemnation, uttered in the midst of circumstances like these, must come to us bereft of all claim to respectful consideration.

Apart from the harrowing revelations made by Major Wace and Mr. Morrison, the statements solemnly recorded in official documents, about the state of Suburban sanitation, read like the scathing satires of the most pronounced opponent. Thus, the Sanitary Commissioner, in his inspection report of 17th March last, gives the following description of Haldar Bagan, a *bustee* in the Suburbs.

"Haldar Bagan, another Gowala bustee, is in its "original condition." It must contain about 150 cows and there is absolutely no arrangement for the removal of the cow-dung. It flows out of the cow houses in several directions * * * * one cow-stable emptied out into a circular tank which was filled with cow-dung and never emptied. This was bubbling and fermenting, the house latrines were in a bare state and evidently never cleaned * * * Altogether, it was in the worst possible condition." "Again" says the same authority, "I note that in 1882 there were 2470 deaths from cholera in the Suburbs which is the highest recorded in 10 years except 1876 which gave 3119 deaths. If there were any material improvements in the

sanitary condition of the Suburbs a fall in the death-rate would follow."

With such statements before us, even if we admit that the measures for Sanitation in Calcutta are inadequate, such inadequacy is not confined to the city of Palaces, that Pandemonium where unruly and unreasonable burghers sit in conclave and defy the Gods. It is exhibited more markedly still in that Paradise, where inspirations from Belvedere have been the light and life of municipal action. If the Calcutta Corporation is then to be superseded by parity of reasoning a similar measure should be dealt out for the authorities of the Suburbs.

Directing our attention to the mortuary statistics of the Suburbs we find the death rate for 1883-84, varied from 57·84 in Cassipur to 21·43 in Garden Reach. This death rate is so appalling in its magnitude, that it completely throws into the shade the mortality of the Town for which the Commissioners are about to be superseded. The Commissioners, have been gravely censured for their failure to erect the required number of bathing platforms. Bathing platforms are of course a comfort to the people and demand attention, but they do not form a necessary component of scavengering. And, though no charge has been brought on this score against the Calcutta Corporation against whose administration a verdict of 'guilty' has been hastily returned, there has existed a nominated municipality whose administration marked by far more culpable negligence of duty in this respect has at least failed to excite official ire because perhaps it is the Government's own.

We have received the following from the Honorary Secretary of the Bali Sadharani Shobha:

At an extraordinary General Meeting of the Bali Sadharani Sabha held on the 3rd August 1884, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

That this meeting desire to place on record their deep sorrow at the untimely death of the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur C. I. E, In him India has lost one of her noblest and worthiest sons, and the loss is simply irreparable. Mourning this calamity in common with the whole of India, the people of Bali have especial reasons to lament the loss of one who was one of their best friends, who powerfully advocated the cause of the formation of the town into an independent Municipality on the principles of Local Self-Government, and who though occupying so exalted a position was ever ready to give his time and thought to their humble affairs.

That a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the bereaved family in condolence with their great sorrow.

The following is a correct report of Dr Smith's speech at the Student's meeting *in umemoria* Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur :

Gentlemen,—I think it is incumbent on me to make a few remarks before this Meeting is dissolved. In doing so, I will not detain you long. Some one once observed that life is very short, and therefore public speeches ought not to be very long. I will try to act up to the wisdom of the remark ; the more readily because much that has been already said this evening is accurately expressive of my own sentiments. But I cannot forget that the late Kritsodas Pal was my friend of 20 years ; and I am therefore glad—perhaps I should more truly say I am sad—at having this opportunity of paying tribute to his memory. It became my painful duty to assist in ministering to his wants during the last six weeks of his life. I can assure you, gentlemen, that when mortal disease weighed most heavily on him, and when his trials were greatest, he displayed calm resignation and a fixed trust in Divine Providence. To such a man death could be no King of Terrors. Kristodas Pal was essentially a man of high aims and of generous motives. He had a solid intellect, with many good qualities of mind and heart. He was particularly distinguished by an intense and noble enthusiasm, by rectitude of purpose, and by a perseverance which nothing could deflect. He was dignified, high minded, and truthful—for *Truth's sake*. Ever faithful to the promptings and calls of duty, he accurately realized the responsibilities, public and private, of his position in life, and he very faithfully acted up to them.—It has been said that the intellects and lives of men maybe compared to rivers. If it be so, I should feel inclined to liken his to the Hughly ;—it being calm, broad, deep and powerful. He was, as you know, a shrewd political writer and an honest journalist, with a judgment which guided him safely through many difficulties. But, above and beyond this, he was perhaps most worthy of admiration in the privacy of his home. There one could see how simple were his habits, how pure his spirit, how gentle and affectionate his nature. It was, I have reason to believe, his intense love and reverence for his aged mother that made him set aside all ideas of ever going to England. I have spoken of *what he was*, and it may be instructive to think of *what he was not*. He was no visinary or wild theorist. He was not like the American sailor who, with blind enthusiasm, threw himself from the mast-head of a ship—exclaiming " I die for General Jackson "! Kristodas had always a definite and practical object in view and worked towards the attainment of it in a stedy, determined way. He did not care to display what has been called a mere "scatter-brained cleverness," nor were his thoughts made up of that " loose and friable stuff," upon which no good or useful super-structure can be raised. There is another point well worthy of note : He was not a slave to any degarding habit. I have spoken of what he was and of what he was not. We, next, naturally think of what he did. He dedicated his fine intellect, at the cost of comfort, ease and health, to the best interests of his country. With stedfast loyalty to the Ruling power and yet with deep patriotism, he strove to make his fellow-countrymen good subjects and happy citizens. He observed, studied and criticized the events and men of his day, in no captious spirit, but with calmness, moderation and good faith. He succeeded in gaining the respect both of Europeans and Natives,—and this without being servile to either. Indeed not only did he command their respect, but also their esteem, good will and affectionate regard. Regarding Good and Evil, he seemed, in his heart of hearts to say, in the words of Frederick Denison Maurice :—" To one of these I will always cling, against the other I will fight for ever." Well then, gentlemen, there can be no doubt that his example is well worthy of imitation. You, my young friends, who in the flush of youth feel the stirrings of a noble ambition, may learn a great lesson from his life ; and I only hope that your education and talents may be turned to as good account as his were. You will do well to emulate his vigorous and useful career. The time will come when you will strive for positions of distinction and public usefulness—and your aspirations will not be fruitless if you only work, as he did, in a spirit of earnestness and truth. Those of you will be fortunate and happy indeed who, in the future, can live as he did, unblameable and devoted to good works. When you think of him remember that he was one who, in the words of our Christain Bible, kept himself "unspotted from the world." His death is a great loss to all of you and to the country generally. But his influence will continue for good, and we may say of him that he is " gone not forgot—passed, not lost." I feel constrained to express the same sentiment in the words of the finest Elegaic poem in the English language—in the beautiful words of Milton, with which perhaps your studies have made some of you familiar :

" Weep no more,
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead,
Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor :
So sinks the day-star in the Ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new-spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky,
So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high.

You have heard, I dare say, of the Scandinavian Valhalla, or palace of Immortality ; and some of you, may have read of the splendid gallery of sculpture at Florence, which consists of statues of all the most distingnished Tuscans, ranged in the *Portico degli Uffizi*, closely adjoining the finest Art gallery in the world. I hope the time may come when similar Art treasures may be found in this country ; and whilst it is a fact that this city can boast of several master-pieces in sculpture, I should be glad indeed to see two marble statues placed near each other in College Square, facing the University Hall,—the one of Keshub Chunder Sen, the other of Kristodas Pal.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil,—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Wandby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes :—" I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label nuder wrap per, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mofussil Subscriptions.	Rs.	As.	P.
Syud Ali Nagi, Etawah	6	10	0
V. N. Narasamiengar Esq, Bangalore	13	4	0
Babu Nundo Kishore Das, Cuttuck	19	12	0
„ Bany Madhub Gangoly, Bhownagar	6	10	0
„ Anund Chunder Mullick, Rungpore	13	4	0
„ Gopee Churn Dutt, Sylhet	13	4	0
„ Ramdhari Sahai, Muzafferpore	13	4	0
„ Hurry Mohan Lahiry, Gowhatty	13	4	0
„ Wooma Churn Bose, Bhagulpore	13	4	0
„ Hurry Churn Roy, Midnapore	7	12	0
„ Kadar Nath Roy, Saidpore	6	4	0
„ Bunko Behary Bannerjea, Altapore	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—13*th August* 1884.

General.—Babu Monmotho Coomar Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector in that district, vice Baboo Pran Kumar Dass.

Mr G M Goodricke, Deputy Collector of Calcutta and Superintendent of excise Revenue, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 1st May 1884.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Baraset sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, is vested with the powers of a Collector in that dist.

Mr C H Vowell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for six weeks, with effect from the 7th instant.

Mr G A Grierson, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C H Vowell, or until further order.

Mr A W R Cadell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Muzafferpore, is transferred temporarily to Patna.

Baboo Jadu Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Magoorah, Jessore, is transferred to the sudder station of Midnapore.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Magoorah sub-division of that district.

Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, on special duty, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Nani Lal Mookerjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to the Rajshye Division, vice Mr S N Banerjee, on deputation.

Mr W B Grimley, Magistrate and Deputy Collector Howrah, is allowed leave for twenty-one days.

The order of the 12th July, last, granting privilege leave for three months to Mr Horace A Cockerell, C S I, Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is cancelled.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Special Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector of Patna.

Mr R G Blyth, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector in the Patna Division, is posted to Durbhunga, with effect from the date on which he joined that district.

Mr H H Heard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye Division, is posted to the district of Julpigoree, with effect from the date on which he joined that district.

Mr H J Newbery, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr A W Mackie is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the district of Lohardugga.

Medical.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be additional members of the Committee for the Management of the charitable dispensary at Jhenida, in the district of Jessore:—

Babus Kali Kinkur Banerjee, Gati Nath Moitro, Gatiti Nath Sarkar, Dara Sanker Sen, Rati Lal Chakravarti, and Baroda Prosad Bose.

Surgeon-Major E A Birch, Temporary Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Surgeon D. Basu, Civil Surgeon, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Brojo Nath Chowdry, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon D Basu, or until further orders.

Road Cess.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Branch Road Committee of Barrackpore, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs:—

Baboos Navin Krishta Kar, Kedar Nath Ghose, Umes Chandra Patak, Jai Krishna Ray, and Jaggesswar Ghose.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Diamond Harbour Branch Road Committee, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs:—

Baboos Ram Lall Mookerjee, Kamini Mohan Bapoolee, Raijuddi Akban, Asrafali Khan, Baboos Hara Nath Datta Gopi Mohan Basu, Jiban Krishta Dey, Panchanan Bose, Jadunath Singhee, Braja Kisor Ghosh, Mathura Nath Sarkar, and Prasanna Chandra Bose.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

Mr R T Greer, C S, Assistant Commissioner, Golaghat, on being relieved by Lieutenant C G M Kennedy, Extra Assistant Commissioner is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr A F Steinberg, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner third grade, is appointed to act in the second grade, with effect from the 4th April 1884, *vice* Mr B G Geidt.

Mr G C Arbuthnott, C S, Assistant Commsssioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, during the absence of Mr A C Campbell, on leave.

Baboo Debendro Nath Mookerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Municipal Bench at Utterpara, in the Hooghly district, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of third class.

Baboo Balaram Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector of Bankee, in the Cuttack district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Advertisements.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 21st August 1884, *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To appoint a Vice-Chairman under Section 31 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

2. To consider the Resolution passed by the Town Council rejecting the application from the purchaser of lot 10-C-1 Beadon Street for permission to build over the passage which was reserved as a right of way to No. 60.

3. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings, held on the 12th, 19th and 26th July and 2nd August and of Committee Meetings-

4. The Chairman to lay on the table a statement of the Municipal Loan Reserve Fund for the year ending 31st March 1884.

After the conclusion of the Special General Meeting the Adjourned Meeting will be held to consider the report and accounts ending 30th Jnne 1884.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to an order of the High Court made in a suit for administration of Estate Gopaul Chunder Day, deceased and dated 15th September 1882, by A. B. Miller Esq., Receiver to the said Estate at his office situate at No. 8 Strand Road in Calcutta on Monday, *the 25th August instant at* 1 P. M. the undermentioned immoveable properties in one or several lots.

Lot No. 1.—All that zemindary known as Mr. Peterson's Nilgunge Garden containing about 300 biggahs of Lakhraj and Mowrasi land with a lower-roomed house and out-offices together with several tanks and ghauts situate thereon in Registration District of Alipore, Sub-Registration District Khurda, Thanna Nobabgunge paying an annual rent of Rs. 529,5,6 to zemindars bounded North by the Indigo Factory of Prawnkrishna Biswas Nilgunge Bazar and tenanted land East by tenanted land of Boykunto Nath Chatterjee West by Public Road and South by Dutt's Garden Mussulmanparah.

N. B. This garden has been let out for 5 years at an annual rent of Rs. 2500 and the Receiver holds a deposit of a year's rent.

Lot No. 2.—One 24th of all those premises and Land No. 42 Baniapooker Road.

Lot No. 3.—The one-storied house *No. 21 Jannagore Road* with 1-24th share in the 12 cattahs of land appertaining thereto.

Lot No. 4.—All that 1-24th share in the land situated at No. 44 *Baniapooker Road*, with pucca stable Coach house &c.

Lot No. 5.—The like share in the Land No 7-3 and 7-5 Hatee Bagan Road South Baniapooker.

The boundaries of lots 2 to 5 will be found in the Calcutta Exchange Gazette of the 10th July 1883.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the office of the undersigned, 8 Strand Road, or at the office of Mr. H. H. Remfry vendor's solicitor No. 5 Fancy Lane Calcutta any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

H. H. REMFRY, 5 Fancy Lane, } A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee and Receiver.

For Sale.

The Hand-Book of Rules and Regulations of Leave and Allowances of Civil Officers. Third Edition. Price Rs. 5, now reduced to Re. 1-4, with postage per Value Payable Percel Rs. 1-8.

To be had of Babu Gurudas Chatterjea, 97, College St., Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited in Form No. 14M., of the Public Works Department (with the necessary institution) for the supply of the undernoted materials more or less :

Building :—Rubble Stone	cft.	40,000	$1\frac{3}{4}''$	Panel door (Teak)	sft. 3,500
Ghooting	„	75,000	$1\frac{3}{4}''$	2/3 Glazed $\frac{1}{2}$ Panel)	„ 3,700
Rubble Coal (Ramgurh)	md.	19,000	$1\frac{3}{4}''$	Venetian Panel door	„ 3,700
1st Class Brick ground				Hand railings $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wooden sal	sft. 700
Made (Akra size)	lac	20		Wrought Iron Works	
1st Class ditto	„	4		in girders joists &c.	ton 30
3rd Class ditto	„	2		Do. in balt spikes	
Bhoa	cft.	18,000		Strops &c. grated doors &c.	„ 2
1st Class Soorki	„	60,000	$1\frac{1}{2}''$	Sal Jhilmil	sft. 1,200
Sand	„	14,000	$18''$	Square by $1\frac{1}{2}''$ Stone slabs	„ 3,500
Sal wood work in Chowkut	„	1,100	$14''$	Wide by $3''$ thick stone flogs with nosing	rft. 400

2. Delivery will be taken at Rate about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ranchi on the Ranchi Lohardugga Road on the site selected for the Rajbari of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpore.

3 Each tender to shew date of commencement and completion of collection of the material or materials tendered for, and a rate for unit of material exclusive of fixing.

4. Tenders can be for the whole or part of the materials and may be accepted for the whole or part of the items tendered for.

5. Tender will be received by the undersigned up to the noon of 15th August 1884 and will be opened in the presence of such as are present. The successful tenderers will be required to deposit security at 5 per cent on acceptance of tenders and 5 per cent from Bills granted monthly for the materials collected.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

DORENDA, The 2nd August, 1884. } F. M. D. ROZARIO, L. Ce., Engineer, Chota Nagpur Estate.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremtorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 233 of 1881, (wherein Sreemutty Narain Daye Bibee is Plaintiff and Sreemutty Unnopoornah Dabee and Sreemutty Joycally Dabee are Defendants) and dated respectively the 28th of November 1883, and the 11th of June 1884, by the Registrar of the said Court on Saturday the 30th of August next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following property.

All that house land heriditaments and premises situate at and being No. 7 formerly No. 10 Kyd Street in the Town of Calcutta containing by estimation one Biggah five cattahs and twelve chittacks be the same a little more or less and on part whereof the said house and premises is erected and built and which is bounded on the North by the Public Street called Kyd Street, on the West by a Bye Lane, on the South also by a Bye Lane, and on the East partly by a house and premises reputed to belong to one Mr. Bennett and partly by the land of one Rajnarain Mullick.

The abstract of title and condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of High Court and at the office of Messr. Swinhoe and Chunder Attorneys for the Plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SWINHOE & CHUNDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Calcutta, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, The 30th of July 1884. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY Co. Ld.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 2,20,000.

By virtue of the powers conferred on them at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 19th June and confirmed on the 7th July the Directors of the above Company hereby invite tenders for Debentures to the extent of two lacs and twenty thousand Rupees (Rs. 2,20,000) which will run pari passu with the previous issues as well as any subsequent issue.

The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 1000 each having a currency of 15 years and bear interest at the rate of 5% payable half yearly on presentation of coupons which will be attached to the Debentures.

In issuing the Debentures the Company secures to the holders a first charge on its moveable property present and future and all its receipts and Revenue.

Tenders will be received and replied to at any time up to the 1st September next. Tenders to be sent to the Office of the undersigned where forms of tender can be obtained on application,

Payment of any accepted tender must be made within 7 days of the date of notice of acceptance of such tender and Interest will acrue from date of payment,

By order of the Directors.
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Calcutta, 22nd July, 1884. Agents.

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NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

Separate tenders in prescribed form, for the supply of the following Sleepers will be received at the office of the Manager N. B. S. Railway up to the 15th of September 1884.

(1.) For 20,000 Sleepers to be delivered at the rate of 4,000 per mensem commencing from 1st November 1884.

(2.) For 1,00,000 Sleepers to be delivered at the rate of 10,000 per mensem commencing from 1st April 1885.

2. Tender should be forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for supply of Sleepers."

3. The Manager does not bound himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tenders.

4. Tender forms and further information can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of two rupees for each form.

N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur 14th August, 1884. } By order, C. H. CRONDACE, Superintendent of Works.

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OUDH COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

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Prospectuses, Forms of application for shares and other particulars may be obtained on applying to

FYZABAD, 1st *August* 1884. } RAM SARAN DAS, M. A., *Secretary.*

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18	×	12	×	11	„	55
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26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
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32	×	22	×	21	„	105
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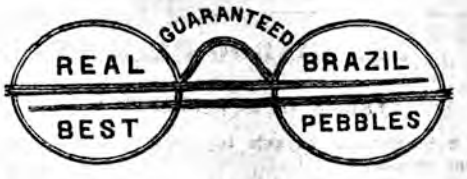

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প্রথম সংখ্যার বিষয়।

১। সূচনা।

২। বাঙ্গালার কলঙ্ক—"ভারত কলঙ্কের" পরিশিষ্ট।

৩। হিন্দুধর্ম্ম—শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

৪। সংসার—শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

৫। সীতারাম—ঐতিহাসিক উপন্যাস শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

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মূল্য, এক সংখ্যা প্রাপ্তির পর পাঠাইলে চলিবে।

শ্রীরাখালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

২ নং, ভবানীচরণ দত্তের গলি,

সানকিভাঙ্গা, কলিকাতা।

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

ধাত্রী

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